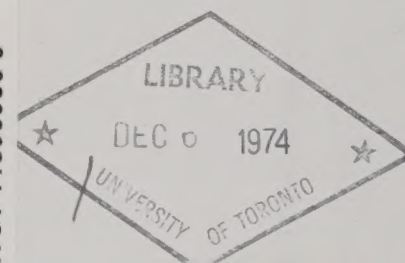
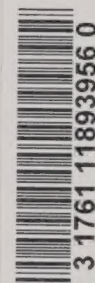


POISONS in the home

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Ontario

Ministry of
Health

Honourable Frank S. Miller,
Minister

Most homes contain enough poison to send everyone on the street to hospital.

Where's it kept? In the bathroom, in the kitchen, in drawers and closets, under the sink, in the living room, the basement, the garage . . . everywhere around the home.

All of it is dangerous . . . some of it can kill.

Medicines, headache pills and pain-killers (these, especially), toilet items, household cleaners, fluids with an alcohol base, paints, insecticides, weedkillers, contaminated foods, garage items like gasoline, antifreeze and car polish, are just the start of an almost endless list. Any member of the family can be the victim of accidental poisoning.

But children between one and four years old are the highest risks. They're more inquisitive, less cautious and less physically resistant than most adults. They can't be watched every minute. The sensible thing is to make sure that all possibly harmful solids, liquids and sprays are always kept safely out of reach or locked up. A sliding bolt at the top of the closet door . . . a lock on the cabinet under the sink . . . precautions like these make your home safer.

- Throw away all left-over medicines.
- Check the label of all medicines before opening.
- Never put harmful fluids in drinking glasses or beverage bottles.
- If there is a child in the house, ask for child-resistant packaging.
- Sweet-flavored medicines are still medicines—not a treat; don't let your child think of any medicine as candy.
- Never store pills, ointments, medicines in cabinets or bedside tables accessible to an active child.

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Fill in these phone numbers now. The inside front cover of your phone directory will provide some of them. It's a good idea to get your own doctor's advice on which of these numbers to call in case of a poisoning or overdose—this will depend on where you live. In most cases it will be the Poison Information or Control Centre, if there is one in your area—if not, probably the nearest hospital.

Doctor_____

Hospital_____

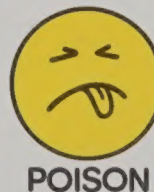
Poison Information
or Control Centre_____

Ambulance_____

Keep this list posted in a convenient place and make sure everyone—babysitters included—knows where to find it.

If an emergency arises, don't panic. If the victim is unconscious or in convulsions, make sure breathing is unrestricted. Wrap warmly. If possible, discover what has been swallowed, and take the bottle or container with you to the hospital for identification.

Phone the emergency number above for instruction, giving all the information you can. You'll be told what to do.



IF NO OTHER HELP IS AVAILABLE BY PHONE, THE VICTIM SHOULD BE MOVED TO NEAREST SOURCE OF EMERGENCY TREATMENT—AFTER THESE ELEMENTARY FIRST AID MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN:

Substance Swallowed

Treatment

CORROSIVES
Such as lye, drain cleaner, bleach, strong acids, etc.

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.
If victim is conscious, large quantities of milk, fruit juice, or water should be swallowed before victim is taken for emergency treatment.

KEROSENE OR OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Such as fuel oil, gasoline, kerosene, turpentine, lighter fluid, furniture polish, etc.

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.
If victim is conscious, encourage him to swallow fluids before being taken for emergency treatment.

OTHER IDENTIFIED POISONS OR OVERDOSES

If victim is conscious, milk should be swallowed. Then try to induce vomiting by giving him syrup of ipecac in recommended dosage, or by gently touching the back of the throat with finger tip. Do not wait more than five minutes for victim to vomit. Take victim to nearest source of emergency treatment.

UNIDENTIFIED POISON OR OVERDOSE

If you cannot tell what has been swallowed—or if you know it was a corrosive (acid or alkali)—take victim for emergency treatment immediately. **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING,** but if victim has already vomited, take sample of the vomit with you for identification, if possible.